

country profile											
government structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Executive: The president is the chief of state, and the prime minister is the head of government. The president is directly elected by absolute majority popular vote, in two rounds if needed, for a five-year term and is eligible for a second term. The prime minister is nominated by the National Assembly and appointed by the president. Cabinet is appointed by the prime minister. • Legislative: Madagascar has a bicameral Parliament. • Judicial: The highest courts are the Supreme Court, the High Constitutional Court, and the High Court of Justice (for cases involving government officials, including the president). The subordinate courts are the Courts of Appeal, Court of Cassation, Courts of First Instance, military courts, traditional (Dina) courts, and the Trade Court. • Next presidential elections: November 2028. 										
economic data	<table border="0"> <tr> <td>• Nominal GDP (USD billions):</td> <td>17.21</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• GDP per capita (USD):</td> <td>562.59</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Inflation rate (% change):</td> <td>7.44</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Government revenue (% of GDP):</td> <td>12.98</td> </tr> <tr> <td>• Government gross debt (% of GDP):</td> <td>55.49</td> </tr> </table> <p><i>*Source: IMF (November 2024 estimates)</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Madagascar possesses numerous untapped natural resources and has a growing fishing industry. • The main industries include meat processing, seafood, soap, beer, leather, sugar, textiles, glassware, cement, automobile assembly plant, paper, petroleum, tourism, and mining. • Madagascar's main export partners are the United States, France, China, Japan, and Germany. The main export commodities include nickel, garments, vanilla, cloves, and cobalt. • Madagascar's main import partners are China, India, France, Oman, and South Africa. The main import commodities include refined petroleum, rice, fabric, palm oil, and cotton fabric. 	• Nominal GDP (USD billions):	17.21	• GDP per capita (USD):	562.59	• Inflation rate (% change):	7.44	• Government revenue (% of GDP):	12.98	• Government gross debt (% of GDP):	55.49
• Nominal GDP (USD billions):	17.21										
• GDP per capita (USD):	562.59										
• Inflation rate (% change):	7.44										
• Government revenue (% of GDP):	12.98										
• Government gross debt (% of GDP):	55.49										
risk ratings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • S&P Global Overall Country Risk (Q4 2024): 162/211 • Corruption Perceptions Index (2023): 145/180 										

international treaties and memberships	
international and regional organisations and customs unions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Continental Free Trade Area Agreement (Signatory) • African Development Bank Group • African Union • Common Market for Eastern and Southern Africa ("COMESA") • Group of 77 • Indian Ocean Commission • International Monetary Fund • International Organisation of the French-speaking World (<i>Organisation Internationale de la Francophonie</i>) • Organisation of African, Caribbean and Pacific States ("OACPS") • Southern African Development Community • United Nations • World Bank Group • World Customs Organization • Madagascar receives preferential treatment under the agreements listed here: http://ptadb.wto.org/Country.aspx?code=450
bilateral investment treaties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Madagascar has bilateral investment treaties in force with the Belgium-Luxembourg Economic Union, China, France, Germany, Mauritius, Norway, Sweden, and Switzerland. • A treaty has been signed with South Africa, but it has not yet entered into force.
investment-related agreements / institutions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • African Growth and Opportunity Act • Samoa Agreement (succeeding the Cotonou Agreement and its provisional application commencing on 1 January 2024. The Agreement will enter into force upon consent by the European Parliament and ratification by all European Union member states and at least two thirds of the OACPS members) • Multilateral Investment Guarantee Agency • World Trade Organization
dispute resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards (New York Convention) • Convention on the Settlement of Investment Disputes between States and Nationals of Other States (ICSID Convention) • Permanent Court of Arbitration • United Nations Commission on International Trade Law (UNCITRAL) Model Law
intellectual property ("IP") treaties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A comprehensive list of IP-related treaties signed by Madagascar is available at: https://wipolex.wipo.int/en/legislation/members/profile/MG?collection=treaties • See the trade marks section below for further detail.

legal regime	
applicable legal regime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Madagascar's legal system is based on the French civil law system and traditional Malagasy law.
dispute resolution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Madagascar Centre for Arbitration and Mediation provides a system for resolving commercial disputes under the arbitration legislation. The government accepts binding international arbitration of investment disputes between foreign investors and the state under the privatisation law. The Economic Development Board of Madagascar ("EDBM") is also responsible for investment dispute resolution.
land acquisition, planning, and use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investors engage in a system of long-term leases, instituted in 2008, and limited to a maximum of 99 years. Foreigners are prohibited from owning land, unless they have incorporated an entity governed by Malagasy law. If such entity is managed by foreigners or organisations owned by foreigners, it must obtain an Authorisation to Acquire Land with the EDBM and use the land for the purpose of operating commercial, industrial, services, tourism, agricultural, or fishing activities.
competition	
<i>merger control</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Madagascar Competition Law, 2018 (the "Competition Law") regulates competition law and merger control in Madagascar. While the implementing decrees of the Competition Law have not yet been adopted, the Competition Law is in force. In terms of the Competition Law, "an economic concentration arises from any act resulting in the transfer of ownership or the right to use, all or part of the assets, rights, or obligations of a company and allowing an undertaking, or a group of undertakings, to exercise, directly or indirectly, a decisive influence over one or more undertakings". The Competition Law further states that a concentration will usually derive from a merger, an acquisition, a joint venture or from any other form of horizontal or vertical control. In terms of the Competition Law: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a merger is the amalgamation in a single undertaking of two or more undertakings, one or more losing their identity; an acquisition is the purchase by an undertaking of all of the shares of another undertaking or of a percentage of shares allowing it to control another undertaking; and a joint venture is the creation by two or more undertakings of a separate undertaking. A concentration is subject to a mandatory prior notification with the Competition Council (<i>Conseil de la Concurrence</i>) in Madagascar (the "MCC") if (i) the merging parties hold a market share of at least 30% in Madagascar or in a substantial part of Madagascar; or (ii) the merging parties together achieved in Madagascar an annual combined turnover before tax of more than MGA10-billion in the preceding financial year and

	<p>at least two of the merging parties each achieved an annual turnover before tax of at least MGA2.5-billion in Madagascar. (Note: new thresholds in terms of turnover and/or market share will be provided for in the implementing decrees to be adopted).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foreign-to-foreign transactions are only relevant where there is an effect on trade, industry, or commerce within Madagascar and the prescribed thresholds are met. A filing fee of 0.05% of the annual turnover of the merging parties is payable. Madagascar is a pre-implementation regime, therefore, approval must be sought from the MCC prior to implementation of the proposed transaction. In case of a failure to notify, the MCC will enjoin the parties to file. Failure to comply with this injunction will result in the parties being imposed a fine of 1% of the parties' annual turnover. The implementation of a transaction prior to obtaining approval is prohibited and will result in a fine of 1% of the parties' annual turnover. Madagascar is a member of a regional competition body, COMESA, which has an operational merger control regime. Merger activities in Madagascar should be conducted with this regional competition body in mind.
<i>prohibited practices</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Competition Law prohibits horizontal or vertical agreements between undertakings, decisions by associations of undertakings, decisions by undertakings or concerted practices by undertakings, which have as their object or effect the prevention, distortion or lessening of competition in trade in any goods or services in Madagascar, or a part of Madagascar, (unless they are exempt). Cartel conduct (such as price fixing and market division), minimum resale price maintenance, refusal to sell, tying, and resale below cost are prohibited by the Competition Law. The Competition Law prohibits abuses of dominance (including the imposition of unfair prices / trading conditions, limitation of production, markets or technical development, discrimination, and tying / bundling) and abuses of economic dependence (being the exploitation by one undertaking of the economic dependence of another due to the absence for the latter of an equivalent alternative for the supply of goods or the provision of services). Although Madagascar does not provide for a proper programme for corporate leniency, the amount of the fine to be imposed on infringing companies shall take into account the undertaking's contribution to the establishment of the prohibited practice and to the identification of the authors by providing the MCC with information and evidence that it did not have previously. Any person who has taken a fraudulent and decisive part in conceiving, organising, or implementing a restrictive horizontal or vertical agreement or in abusing the dominant position or economic dependence of a counterpart, commits an offence and shall be liable on conviction to

	<p>imprisonment for a term ranging from six months to five years or to a fine ranging from MGA5-million to MGA50-million, or both.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conduct found to amount to resale price maintenance, refusal to supply and resale below cost, is/are subject to a fine ranging from MGA500 000 to MGA10-million. The Competition Law further provides that anyone who has previously been convicted of an offense under the Competition Law who again commits an offence within five years thereafter, shall be punished by a penalty equal to twice the penalty provided for. COMESA regulates prohibited practices in the COMESA Common Market. Activities in Madagascar should be conducted with this regional competition body in mind.
employment	
<i>immigration</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Expatriates working in Madagascar must hold a valid work permit. Applications for work permits are made with the EDBM and the work permits are delivered by the Ministry of Labour. Obtaining a work permit in Madagascar is a prerequisite for applying for a work visa. The Ministry of Home Affairs issues the work visa which allows expatriates (and their spouses and children) to reside in Madagascar. A work visa is valid for a period of one to two years and may be renewed at the worker's request. Entities may hire foreign workers without restrictions subject to satisfying the basic conditions for obtaining a local work permit. A foreign worker's employment contract must be stamped by the Labour Inspector at the worker's place of employment. Where an entity is contemplating a large-scale mining investment in Madagascar, it is required to give preference to Malagasy nationals who have equal skills and qualifications to the foreign workers.
<i>local employment vs secondment</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Secondments are governed by the Ministerial Order No. 30095/2011 of 17 October 2011 issued by the Ministry of Labour, Employment and Civil Service ("MTEFoP"). Prior to obtaining a work permit for the seconded employee, the employer must provide the employment contract for vetting by the department in charge of immigration at the MTEFoP and a labour inspector of the same ministry. There is no specific requirement that the employer must be a Madagascan entity.
<i>fixed-term contracts and temporary employment services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fixed-term contracts are allowed in Madagascar, subject to certain requirements. The maximum duration of a fixed-term contract is two years. A fixed-term contract of six months automatically becomes an unlimited contract if it is renewed twice. The employment of a fixed-term employee in the same position after an interruption of less than one month will be considered as a renewal of contract. Labour broking is permitted in Madagascar. Labour brokers (<i>Bureau de Placement Prive</i>) are to be approved by the MTEFoP.

<i>payment in local currency</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> It is not a legal requirement for remuneration to be paid in local currency.
<i>restraint of trade agreements</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> By law, an employee may conduct any professional activities outside working hours, provided such activities do not compete with the business of his/her employer or do anything that would prejudice the execution of his/her contract of employment. Restraint of trade agreements at the expiry or termination of a contract of employment are null and void. However, the employee is bound by a confidentiality obligation, failing which he/she may be jointly and severally liable with his/her current employer to pay damages for his/her ex-employer. An employee involved in inventions (<i>salarie inventeur</i>) cannot be employed by an employer engaged in a competing or similar activity of his/her previous employer until: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the inventions created or in the process of being created have been protected by a patent; or his/her previous employer has been in liquidation. In consideration of such undertaking, the employee is entitled to a monetary compensation mutually agreed with his/her ex-employer, or failing any agreement, determined by court.
foreign investment regime	
investment regime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Law No. 2023-002 of 27 July 2023 on Investment governs investment in Madagascar. The EDBM is responsible for facilitating the approval of investment projects and promoting and developing investment in Madagascar. It also acts as a one-stop shop for the creation of companies and obtaining permits, licences, visas, and authorisations.
registration / licensing requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Companies must register with the following agencies through the EDBM: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Directorate General of Taxes (<i>Direction Générale des Impôts</i>, DGI) for a tax identification number (NIF); National Statistics Institute (<i>Institut National de la Statistique</i> (INSTAT)) for a statistics number; and Ministry of Justice (MINJUS) / Trade and Companies Registry (<i>Registre du Commerce et des Sociétés</i> ("RCS")) for an RCS number.
non-industry specific registrations / licences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The following general non-industry specific registration/licences may also be required:

National Social Security Fund (<i>Caisse Nationale de Prévoyance Sociale</i> ("CNaPS"))	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Companies must register employees with the CNaPS for purposes of paying social security contributions.
health insurance organisation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Companies must register employees for health insurance with one of the following insurance schemes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>Organisation Sanitaire Tananarivienne Inter-Entreprises</i> (OSTIE), the public insurance scheme; <i>Espace Sanitaire Interentreprises d'Antananarivo</i> (ESIA); or <i>Association Médicale Interentreprises de Tananarive</i> (AMIT).
Labour Inspectorate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> According to the Labour Code, new companies must submit a declaration of commencement of activities to the Labour Inspectorate following the employee registration with the CNaPS.
industry-specific licences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Industry-specific licences may also be required.
incentives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Incentives include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a special regime granting a number of tax, customs, and foreign exchange advantages to operations in export free zones; special tax treatment for enterprises carrying on activities relating to prospecting for, extraction or transportation of hydrocarbons in Madagascar and in the territorial waters around Madagascar; a tax reduction equal to the amount of corresponding tax due on 20% of the investment made by companies investing in the production and supply of renewable energy and those whose business activity is related to the agricultural, tourism, industrial, or construction and public works sectors; incentives available to microfinance institutions; special deductions and other incentives available to mining companies under the Large-Scale Investment in Mining Act, 2001 (<i>Loi sur les Grands Investissements Miniers</i>); incentives available to companies eligible under the Industrial Development Law (<i>Loi sur le Développement Industriel</i>); and a 50% reduction in the taxable base (capped at MGA5-million per year) of taxpayers that are members of a certified management and accounting centre.
exchange control regulation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Madagascar does not impose any exchange control restrictions. The Investment Law provides that foreign or local investors can freely transfer abroad all profits, dividends, and miscellaneous payments, after full payment of taxes, without prior authorisation. However, foreign

	exchange transactions have to be executed through an authorised local bank.
types of entities available for foreign investment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Private limited liability company (<i>société à responsabilité limitée</i>, SARL); Single-member limited liability company (<i>société à responsabilité limitée unipersonnelle</i>, SARLU); public limited liability company (<i>société anonyme</i>, SA); general partnership (<i>société en nom collectif</i>, SNC); limited partnership (<i>société en commandite simple</i>, SCS); partnership limited by shares (<i>société en commandite par actions</i>, SCA); de facto partnership (<i>société de fait</i>); economic interest grouping (<i>groupement d'intérêt économique</i>, GIE); and registered branch of a foreign company.
private limited liability company (SARL)	
minimum number of shareholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A minimum of one shareholder is required. Local shareholders are not generally required, but local content requirements exist in certain specified sectors such as petroleum.
minimum share capital	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The minimum share capital is MGA10-million, which shall be divided into equal shares of the same nominal value as determined by the shareholders.
directors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A private company must have a minimum of one manager (<i>gérant</i>), who shall be an individual, being a shareholder or not, appointed for four years unless otherwise provided in the Articles of Association (<i>Statuts</i>).
company secretary	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no requirement to appoint a company secretary in Madagascar.
auditor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A private company must appoint a statutory auditor: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> when one of the following three conditions are met: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> its share capital exceeds MGA20-million; the annual turnover exceeds MGA100-million; or the permanent staff exceeds 50 employees; or if the above criteria are not met but one or more shareholder(s) holding at least 10% of the share capital make an application to court for the appointment of an auditor.
registered address	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every company must have a registered office, which must be indicated in the Articles of Association (<i>Statuts</i>). The address of the company must be a physical address with sufficient geographic details and cannot only be a postal box. It may be offered by a third party subject to a written contract under strict conditions.
shelf companies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are no shelf companies available in Madagascar.

registration process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Companies are registered at the <i>Guichet Unique</i> of the EDBM, and it takes approximately three days to complete registration once all the required documents have been submitted. 		
tax			
tax system	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Madagascar has a residence-based tax system in terms of which residents are subject to tax on their world-wide income, whereas non-residents are subject to tax only on their Madagascar-sourced income. 		
corporate residence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A company is resident in Madagascar if it is incorporated or has a legal existence in Madagascar. 		
corporate tax rate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resident companies and permanent establishments of foreign companies with an annual turnover exceeding MGA400-million are subject to corporate income tax at the rate of 20%. Companies under the corporate income tax regime are subject to a minimum tax, as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MGA500 000 plus 1% of turnover (excluding VAT) for companies carrying on industrial, mining, agriculture, artisanal, tourism, or transport activities; MGA1-million plus 1% of turnover (excluding VAT) for other companies; and 0.2% of total turnover (excluding VAT) for fuel retailers. All persons approved by the relevant Ministry that carry out health or educational activities are subject to a reduced tax rate of 10% with a minimum tax of MGA200 000 plus 0.2% of the total annual turnover. 		
capital gains tax	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Capital gains are included in ordinary taxable income and subject to corporate income tax at the standard rate. 		
withholding tax ("WHT") rates	WHT rate		
	payment to	residents	non-residents*
	branch profits	N/A	N/A
	dividends	N/A	10%
	interest	20%	20%
		0% (interest paid to banks and financial institutions)	0% (interest paid to banks, financial institutions, and foreign financial organisations)
	royalties	N/A	10%
management, consulting, and technical service fees	5% (for taxpayers not registered under the e-tax identification procedure)	10%	
*The withholding tax rate may be reduced in terms of a relevant double tax agreement.			

double tax agreements ("DTAs")	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DTAs are in force with Canada, France, Mauritius, and Morocco. 												
losses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Losses may be carried forward for a period of five years. 												
transfer pricing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In terms of Madagascar's transfer pricing rules, transactions entered into between associated enterprises must be entered into on an arm's length basis. An "associated enterprise" refers to situations where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> one of the parties holds directly or indirectly at least 51% of the share capital or has directly or indirectly decision-making power in the other enterprise; or both enterprises are under common control of another enterprise or individual. The transfer pricing provisions also apply when a company located in Madagascar performs one or more commercial or financial transactions with a company(s), whether associated or not, established in a foreign state with a privileged tax regime. 												
limitations on interest deductibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Interest payments on shareholder loans and to any non-associated company belonging to the same group are deductible, provided that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the loan does not exceed twice the amount of the company's equity; the capital is fully paid up; and the interest rate does not exceed the reference rate of the Central Bank of Madagascar (<i>Banque Centrale de Madagascar</i> ("BCM")) plus two percentage points. A special thin capitalisation rule applies to companies governed by the Industrial Development Law (<i>Loi sur le Développement Industriel</i> (IDL)), in terms of which interest is only deductible to the extent that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the debt-to-equity ratio does not exceed 3:1; and the interest rate does not exceed the reference rate of the BCM plus two percentage points. 												
employee taxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The income tax rates applicable to resident individuals are: <table border="1" data-bbox="1406 1166 2085 1398"> <thead> <tr> <th>monthly chargeable income (MGA)</th> <th>tax rate</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>up to 350 000</td> <td>0%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>350 001 – 400 000</td> <td>5%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>400 001 – 500 000</td> <td>10%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>500 001 – 600 000</td> <td>15%</td> </tr> <tr> <td>above 600 000</td> <td>20%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> 	monthly chargeable income (MGA)	tax rate	up to 350 000	0%	350 001 – 400 000	5%	400 001 – 500 000	10%	500 001 – 600 000	15%	above 600 000	20%
monthly chargeable income (MGA)	tax rate												
up to 350 000	0%												
350 001 – 400 000	5%												
400 001 – 500 000	10%												
500 001 – 600 000	15%												
above 600 000	20%												
social security contributions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Both employees and employers must make monthly social security contributions to the CNaPS. 												

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The total employer monthly contribution rate is 13% of the employee's taxable remuneration with a ceiling of MGA1.6-million, allocated as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> disability, retirement, death: 9.5%; work accidents, occupational diseases: 1.25%; and family allowances: 2.25%. The employee contribution rate is 1% of taxable remuneration, with a monthly remuneration ceiling of MGA1.6-million. Employers are also required to make contributions in respect of local health centres (<i>organisations sanitaires inter-entreprises</i>), at the rate of 5% and employees at the rate of 1% on gross remuneration. Employees are required to contribute to the <i>Fonds Malgache sur la Formation Professionnelle</i> (FMFP) at a rate of 1% of the employee's taxable remuneration, capped at MGA17 360.
payroll taxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is no payroll tax in Madagascar.
stamp duty	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stamp duty is levied at fixed rates varying between MGA2 000 and MGA16 000, depending on the type of deed or act. Registration duty (<i>droit d'enregistrement des actes et mutations</i>) at the rate of 0.5% is payable on the transfer of shares. The acquisition of immovable property is subject to registration duty at the rate of 5% on the value of the acquisition.
value added tax ("VAT")	
<i>taxable supplies</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VAT is levied on the supply of goods and services in Madagascar and on the importation of goods and services.
<i>VAT rate</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 20% 5% (importation and sale of butane gas)
<i>registration threshold</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Any person who carries on business in Madagascar and has an annual taxable turnover / expected annual taxable turnover of at least MGA400-million must register for VAT purposes. Businesses whose turnover is below the registration threshold may apply for voluntary registration, provided any other registration requirements are met.
<i>reverse VAT on imported services</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resident companies are required to account for output VAT in respect of imported services rendered by non-resident companies that have not appointed a VAT representative in Madagascar through the reverse-charge mechanism.

trade marks	
international conventions, treaties, and arrangements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Madrid Protocol Paris Union World Intellectual Property Organization Convention World Trade Organization / Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights (TRIPS)
first-to-file jurisdiction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Yes. This means that the first person or entity that applies for a trade mark, will obtain registration, and may prevent others from using it. This person or entity will have the rights thereto, regardless of whether another has built a reputation using the trade mark in that country without trade mark registration.
classification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The International Classification of Goods and Services (Nice Classification) applies. A single application may cover more than one class of goods and/or services.
categories of trade marks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provision is made for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ordinary trade marks (goods and service trade marks); and collective trade marks.
filing requirements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Full details of the applicant; Power of Attorney (notarised) in French; electronic copy of the trade mark; and certified copy of priority document (if applicable), with verified French translation.
procedure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Applications are examined as to formal requirements and conflict with prior existing registrations / applications. Once accepted, applications will proceed to registration and are advertised.
oppositions and non-use cancellations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Opposition procedures are not available. A court application has to be lodged to have a trade mark registration cancelled. A registered trade mark may be cancelled on action by an interested party if it has not been used for a continuous period of three years after the date of registration.
duration and renewal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A trade mark registration is effective for an initial period of 10 years from filing date, thereafter, renewable for further periods of 10 years.

DOING BUSINESS IN MADAGASCAR


POPULATION
30.4M



CURRENCY
**ARIARY
(MGA)**
GMT+3




OFFICIAL LANGUAGE
**FRENCH,
MALAGASY**

ENS is a full-service law firm with significant experience and specialist expertise that spans all commercial areas of law, tax, forensics, and IP across Africa. For more information or assistance please contact:

Celia Becker

Executive | Africa regulatory and business intelligence
cbecker@ENSafrica.com

This document contains general information, and no information provided herein may in any way be construed as legal advice from ENS, any of its personnel and/or its correspondent firms. Professional advice must be sought from ENS before any action is taken based on the information provided herein. This document is the property of ENS, and consent must be obtained from ENS before the information provided herein is reproduced and/or distributed in any way.

LAST UPDATED NOVEMBER 2024